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                      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                     FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY
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                                   CIVIL ACTION NUMBER:
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    IN RE: VALSARTAN PRODUCTS
                                   19-md-02875-RBK-KMW
    LIABILITY LITIGATION
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                                   MOTION FOR SANCTIONS AND
                                   STATUS CONFERENCE VIA
 6
                                   REMOTE ZOOM VIDEOCONFERENCE
 7
         Mitchell H. Cohen Building & U.S. Courthouse
         4th & Cooper Streets
 8
         Camden, New Jersey 08101
         September 8, 2021
 9
         Commencing at 3:00 p.m.
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                            THE HONORABLE THOMAS I. VANASKIE (RET.)
    BEFORE:
                            SPECIAL MASTER
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    APPEARANCES:
12
         MAZIE SLATER KATZ & FREEMAN, LLC
13
         BY: ADAM M. SLATER, ESQUIRE
         103 Eisenhower Parkway
14
         Roseland, New Jersey 07068
         For the Plaintiffs
15
         KANNER & WHITELEY, LLC
16
         BY: CONLEE S. WHITELEY, ESQUIRE
         701 Camp Street
17
         New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
         For the Plaintiffs
18
         DUANE MORRIS LLP
19
         BY: SETH A. GOLDBERG, ESQUIRE
         BY: KELLY ANN BONNER, ESQUIRE
20
         30 South 17th Street
         Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
21
         For the Defendants, Prinston Pharmaceuticals,
         Solco Healthcare U.S. LLC, and
22
         Zhejiang Huahai Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
23
                Camille Pedano, Official Court Reporter
                         camillepedano@gmail.com
24
                              609-774-1494
25
      Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography; transcript
               produced by computer-aided transcription.
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    A P P E A R A N C E S (Continued):
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         GREENBERG TRAURIG LLP
 3
         BY: STEVEN M. HARKINS, ESQUIRE
         3333 Piedmont Road, NE, Suite 2500
 4
         Atlanta, Georgia 30305
         For the Defendants, Teva Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.,
 5
         Teva Pharmaceuticals USA, Inc., Actavis LLC,
         and Actavis Pharma, Inc.
 6
 7
    ALSO PRESENT:
 8
         LORETTA SMITH, ESQUIRE
         Judicial Law Clerk to The Honorable Robert B. Kugler
 9
         Larry MacStravic, Courtroom Deputy
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(PROCEEDINGS held via remote Zoom videoconference before The
Honorable Thomas I. Vanaskie, (Ret.), Special Master, at 3:15
p.m.)
         JUDGE VANASKIE.
                         Ready to proceed?
         MR. SLATER: Yes, Your Honor.
                       Yes, Your Honor.
         MR. GOLDBERG:
         JUDGE VANASKIE: Let's follow our normal protocol.
                                                             Ιf
you are not speaking, please mute your microphone.
       We are going to hear argument first on the motion of
plaintiffs for sanctions against the ZHP parties in connection
with the depositions and then we will have our monthly
conference call, which should be brief, following the oral
argument.
       And we'll hear first from plaintiffs as the movant on
this motion for sanctions. And we'll start, however, with a
question from me, and I'll direct it first to Mr. Slater and
then to Mr. Goldberg, and the question I have is one of
authority. That is, do I have the authority to decide and
grant the relief requested by plaintiffs on this motion for
           Is this a discovery dispute or is this a dispute
sanctions?
that deals with admissibility of evidence that's reserved for
the trial judge?
         MR. SLATER: Thank you, Your Honor. Adam Slater, for
the record.
       I think the simple answer to Your Honor's question is
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yes, of course you have the authority. Your Honor has already recognized that during the course of the hearings that took place during the Peng Dong deposition. And we've cited multiple sources of authority that make it very clear that Your Honor, as the equivalent to the magistrate judge, does have the authority to address these discovery issues which have to do with the mode and the conduct of depositions. And quoting from the Hall vs. Precision case, Your Honor can, "enter any orders necessary to prevent the abuse of the discovery and deposition process." So that's -- I think that's what we're doing here. And the Wachtel case we cited talked about, "the inherent power to police litigant misconduct in post-sanctions on those who abuse judicial process." That's, again, another District of New Jersey case. And we've also cited to Your Honor, among other things, the Black Horse case, which I think makes it very clear that Your Honor has the authority to do so. And that was, I think, a decision by Judge Schwartz. So I think that there's plenty of authority. We can keep going through it. The Exxon Mobil case, which we provided Your Honor, which I found to be very timely, in light of what was happening here, it has a lot of the same themes and the same issues. So certainly this is not an issue of admissibility. We're asking Your Honor to assess certain sanctions based upon obstruction of the depositions. What will be admissible or not be admissible later, that's going to be a decision for the

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    judge, but Your Honor certainly has the ability to determine
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    how to address what we believe was improper deposition conduct
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    in an ongoing matter. So I don't think there's really any
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    solid argument to say Your Honor cannot grant the relief that's
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    been --
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             (Videoconference call interrupted.)
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Do you want to try to pick up.
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             MR. SLATER: I will try.
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           -- the relief that's been requested. And since I don't
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    remember if I listed the cases before or after, I'll just
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    reiterate that I cited to is --
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              (Videoconference call interrupted.)
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Mr. Slater, are you ready to
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    continue?
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             MR. SLATER: I am, Judge.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Okay. Great.
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             MR. SLATER: I think that probably just in order to be
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    cautious, I'm going to start over a little bit just to make
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    sure we get this.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: That's fine.
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             MR. SLATER: My argument is not that lengthy.
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           Your Honor asked first whether Your Honor has the
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    authority to grant the requested relief and, as stated earlier,
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    we believe there is no question about that. Your Honor's
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    authority is commensurate with what a magistrate judge would be
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allowed to do and clearly that's something that a magistrate judge can do all the time is enter sanctions based on deposition conduct.

As we cited in our brief, the Neurontin case, which was Judge Schwartz as a magistrate, is a very favorable case to our position. In that case, Judge Schwartz entered extensive sanctions based on deposition conduct and even made rulings about what would happen at the time of trial. So this distinction that ZHP's been trying to draw between discovery versus trial, I think in this context is a false distinction. We're not asking Your Honor to make any admissibility determinations. We're asking Your Honor to sanction obstructive deposition conduct by the witnesses who were speaking for the company and counsel who both objected improperly and further encouraged the witnesses.

So we cited the Hall case, we cited the Neurontin case, which relies heavily on the Black Horse Lane Associates, and talks specifically I think to this situation under Rule 37D where a witness doesn't provide any helpful or complete testimony, and the Court actually said that going to the deposition and not having the ability to answer as a 30(B)(6) witness is the same as not showing up or sleeping through the deposition. So these are cases where these types of sanctions have been entered.

The Court rules that are applicable, 30(B)(2), 37(B) and

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37(D), are all available to Your Honor and all can be the source of your rulings, you know, depending on how Your Honor wants to go with this. So the idea that there is not authority by Your Honor to do this or to enter these sanctions, it's very hard to understand where the defense gets that argument. That's my take on it for Your Honor. JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Very well. Let me ask you one question, Mr. Slater. Do any of the authorities you have cited impose as a sanction deeming certain matters admitted? MR. SLATER: I don't believe that that relief was requested in those cases that we're citing to, but there is no reason why Your Honor wouldn't have the right to do that or the authority to do that because it's certainly one of the sanctions that would be available. And it's certainly -- it was the one Your Honor came to when we were having the hearings and it's the one that makes the most sense because the time and expense and distraction of having to go back and redepose these witnesses, that's a very, very difficult thing for us to have to do. Look, if Your Honor rejects all of the relief, we would have no choice but to take that fallback position, which we've expressed in our reply brief, but certainly Your Honor has the ability to do that.

JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you very much.

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Mr. Goldberg?

MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, just on the specific question of authority, there's no question Your Honor, in this role as a Special Discovery Master, has the authority to make rulings with respect to deposition conduct. I think the question is really, what is the specific relief that Mr. Slater is seeking with respect to the deposition testimony? He is seeking an evidentiary ruling. In fact, Your Honor, he's seeking to have Your Honor rule on the ultimate question in the case, and to deem the ultimate question admitted, as an admitted fact, that for all purposes would be admissible at a That clearly is an evidentiary ruling that's left for trial. the trial judge, and especially in the context of this MDL where a trial is many years away, we don't think that that specific kind of evidentiary ruling, the deeming the ultimate question admitted, is something within the Special Discovery Master's authority.

Certainly --

JUDGE VANASKIE: You keep referring to having evidence admitted at trial, but certainly deposition testimony can be presented in connection with, say, for example, a summary judgment motion or an in limine motion. All right. You're saying that's a matter that also should be left to the trial judge or if the judge refers those matters out, the judge could refer that matter to Magistrate Judge Williams and she would

have the authority to do that, or the judge could refer it to a Special Master to make a report and recommendation. Would then the Special Master have the authority?

MR. GOLDBERG: Well, certainly, if the federal court judge cloaked Your Honor, the Special Discovery Master, with that specific authority, I suppose we would address it then.

I think the issue that Your Honor raises with respect to summary judgment is a good one, which is that Your Honor is in the position here of ruling on these critical facts of the case. And, you know, I could point you to some of the specific excerpts that plaintiffs have cited, but they are asking Your Honor to rule for -- as admitted for all purposes, summary judgment, motion in limine, and, of course, trial, that could not be disputed, for instance, that ZHP knew that nitrosamines were in its valsartan and that could cause an increased risk of cancer. That's the ultimate question in this case and plaintiffs are asking Your Honor, the Special Discovery Master, to deem it admitted for all purposes.

I think it's helpful that Mr. Slater referred to some of the cases he did because when Your Honor asked the question, did any of the cases provide that kind of relief, deeming admitted the ultimate question, Mr. Slater said, no, because none of them do.

And, in fact, Your Honor, if you look at *Black Horse*Lane and you look at Pages 295 and 96 of that decision and you

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Document 1553

look at Pages 300 and 301 of that decision, what you will see is that the district court judge and the federal court judge -the magistrate judge and the federal court judge issued sanctions in that case because the conduct was extreme, it was egregious, it was repeated, it was over-the-top offensive conduct, and it's very clear from that decision. In the Exxon Mobil case that Mr. Slater referred to, the same issue, the conduct is repeated, it's pervasive, it's over-the-top egregious conduct. So there's sort of two prongs there. We don't think Your Honor has the authority on the specific question of deeming facts admitted, the ultimate fact admitted, but we also don't think under the case law that that kind of a decision would be warranted, even if Your Honor had some debate as to whether you have the authority to do so. And we think the case law that both parties cited is very clear

that the standard in this Circuit for issuing any form of discovery sanction, let alone the kind of discovery sanction that plaintiffs are asking for, deeming admitted the ultimate question, that standard is intentional interference and bad faith of the worst kind and, as I'll discuss shortly, there is none of that here, Your Honor.

JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Goldberg. Mr. Slater, do you want to go through the aspects of your motion then?

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MR. SLATER: If I could, Your Honor, and I'll start off just by briefly responding.

Document 1553

I'm not sure what counsel was just arguing that any discovery sanction would have to prove intentional interference or intentional willful misconduct. We've already cited some law that says that's not necessary and certainly I think that standard's met.

Coming back to what counsel said, I think the vocabulary and the semantics we use will be helpful going forward.

What we're talking about now is discovery sanctions setting the testimony, if Your Honor rules in our favor, as questions either being admitted or in some of the cases the answer would be no, obviously; but counsel says, well, that's an admissibility determination but it's not. Later, whatever the testimony is, the Court will rule on what's admissible or what's not, based on if any motions are made objecting to certain testimony. So there's no predisposition now as to what's going to be admissible or not at trial or what will be relied on in summary judgment.

This is a request for specific discovery sanctions that Your Honor had referenced. And I'll tell you right now, in looking, for example, at Rule 30(B)(2), I believe, or 30(C)(2), the sanction that is potentially available for the obstruction of depositions is, "The Court may impose an appropriate sanction, including reasonable expenses and attorney's fees

incurred by a party, on a person who impedes, delays or frustrates the fair examination of the deponent." It's not limited. It's the Court's discretion to decide what an appropriate sanction is.

And in Rule 37(B) -- actually it's 37(B), Subsection

(A)(1), one of the potential sanctions is directing that, "the matters embraced in the order or other designated facts be taken as established for purposes of the action as the prevailing party claims." So that specifically addresses your question; you clearly have the authority to do so.

And I cited the Wachtel case that said that Your Honor has "the inherent power to police litigant misconduct as necessary." And, again, I'll ask Your Honor, you can look again at Judge Schwartz's decision, which was affirmed, obviously, in the other case.

Now, beyond the authority question, which we don't think there's any real reasonable argument against, the conduct that we're looking at here was not isolated, it was systemic, and I think that's a very important fact. We've given you examples across multiple depositions, and I can tell Your Honor, we could have done it for, I would say, pretty much every witness, if not every witness, deposed that was defended by ZHP's counsel who was either a current or former employee; but we've given you so many examples across so many witnesses and so many different types of questions that it's clear this was a

systemic obstructive pattern that we had to deal with. We've shown you examples of very basic questions.

And one of the things I'm going to try to avoid, unless Your Honor has a specific question, I'm assuming you'll thank me for this, is to go through the specifics. If there's any that you think are illustrative or you have a question about, I'll certainly address it but it's obviously too big a bite. So if we start with one then we're in for the whole, and I'm going to avoid that unless you ask me to.

JUDGE VANASKIE: No, I am not asking you to.

I will ask you this: The deponents, the examples that you gave me, who were -- were there persons conducting the deposition, taking the deposition, interrogating the witnesses, other than you involved?

MR. SLATER: I would have to look. It's possible that one of -- I think that a few of the entries were by other questioners. I think Lane Hilton was questioning at one point and it may be a few of the entries. And I wasn't sure why counsel focused on that but since you asked the question, you know, we have different tasks and we have different things that we have to do as part of this team. So I don't think it should be any surprise that I would have, as the person assigned to do this motion, would focus on testimony that I was most familiar with. I can promise Your Honor these tactics occurred throughout the depositions, not just when I was questioning.

But, again, these are not limited only to examples from testimony I obtained.

JUDGE VANASKIE: Okay.

MR. SLATER: So really, really what I think I'm trying to address in a brief way, which is a lot of testimony, is the fact that these witnesses were asked very basic questions, and I'll go through the different levels of relief that we're looking at.

Number one, there were many objections where I think anybody can objectively look at that and say, you can't object to that question as a form objection, it's a straightforward question, or you can't object on foundation. And then the worst culprit of all is the, you don't have to listen to plaintiff counsel and give a yes or no, you say whatever you think you need to say, which, from my perspective, and our perspective, is telling the witness, you're doing great, keep it up. Don't give him a yes or no because he's wrong, you don't have to do it, stick to the plan.

I don't think that there's any reach or stretch to what I've just said because the testimony is so clear. I mean, at one point I asked one of the witnesses, Peng Dong, about specific language in a specific document, laying a foundation and move to the next question, and the answer was, "I see a paragraph in Chinese." And that's, I think, a good example of what went on during the deposition.

I think that one of the -- so we've talked a little bit about your authority to deem testimony admitted. You certainly have the authority to strike objections and strike nonresponsive testimony. And the tie-in to that is, well, now, let's get an answer to the question imposed by the Court which makes sense. So I think that there's no logical way to do this otherwise. And it's clear that the answers were, in many cases, not responsive, and we think in all the cases where we pointed out they were not responsive. And we tried to pick, obviously, direct examples that would be easy for the Court to rule on. We didn't want to get into the gray area because we are not going to push for things that are not, from our perspective, clear.

There's another major area to this, and counsel spent a few pages on it, we obviously briefed it extensively, which is the Min Li testimony.

Min Li, who is a Johns Hopkins Ph.D. organic chemist, who consulted directly with a toxicologist retained by ZHP to come up with all the responses to the regulators and their customers and the world about what is the risk of these nitrosamines, wouldn't answer the most basic questions and ultimately deferred to, well, I'm not a toxicologist, you need somebody better able to answer these questions. And from our perspective, that's the most egregious and the most clear example because this is the person who's designated by the

company to testify on a topic that is court ordered. Anybody who reads that topic understands exactly what it encompasses.

And with counsel's blessing, the witness just refused to answer a whole host of questions.

And what we've given Your Honor, and we've cited to a couple cases that we think are very, very helpful, I think the SmithKline vs. Apotex case is very, very instructive. It's a very similar situation with a pharmaceutical company. And in that case the Court said, look, if this is a technical issue that's highly technical, that doesn't take it out of play in terms of being able to ask a lay opinion or a lay witness the questions, because if this is something that's addressed in the day-to-day business, some companies handle technical matters, and something may sound like expert to you or I but it's what these people do every day.

These are pharmaceutical manufacturers who are responsible to be experts about their products and to know all the risks, and, in fact, took positions in documents we gave you and told the world what the risk level was, told the FDA what the risk level was, and provided the details of their analysis. So the idea that their 30(B)(6) witness can't talk to what the company did on its own, that's belied by the case law that we cited to Your Honor. And I think the Aslan case is also very important, which we cited both in our reply brief.

So the suggestion that ZHP can ultimately evade its

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    obligation to provide responsive testimony on court-ordered
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    topics by just claiming, well, there's probably somebody better
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    to answer these questions, that's just -- that's sanctionable
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    on its face because they had an obligation to designate
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    witnesses who were knowledgeable.
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           I'm obviously trying to take sort of an overview.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Broad brush, yes.
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             MR. SLATER: And I'm more than ready to go into the
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    details about every single issue here, but maybe I'll hand off
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    to Your Honor or to defense counsel and respond when I know
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    what's really being placed in issue.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Let's hear from Mr.
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    Goldberg.
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
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           I think there are a few overarching points that Your
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    Honor needs to keep in mind as you evaluate this motion.
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    think the first one is the massive record of deposition
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    testimony the ZHP party witnesses provided in this case and the
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    arduous circumstances in which they were provided.
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           The second point is that all of the answers and all of
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    the objections were within the bounds of normal and proper
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    discovery.
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           And the third point, which we've already covered in some
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    respect, Your Honor, is that the kind of sanctions that
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    plaintiffs are seeking, deeming facts admitted, especially
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ultimate facts, is really reserved for the most egregious conduct.

But the first point is really something Your Honor needs to keep in mind. The ZHP parties provided 6,194 pages, 6,194 pages of deposition testimony. All of the excerpts that plaintiffs cited in their brief, if you add them up, it totals 51 pages of the deposition testimony provided by the 17 witnesses. If you do the math, plaintiffs are arguing, and they're calling systemic, less than one percent of the deposition testimony.

The ZHP party witnesses provided 202 hours and 47 minutes of testimony over 44 deposition sessions. Just over 64 of those hours were provided by witnesses who did not require translation. More than 138 of those hours were provided by witnesses who did require translation from Chinese to English and English to Chinese. The 51 pages plaintiffs have cited is 0.82 percent, 0.82 percent of the deposition testimony, less than one percent.

Beyond that, Your Honor, it's good to keep in mind the circumstances for these depositions because these depositions were really unique. Eleven of the Chinese witnesses traveled to another country up to eight to ten hours during a global pandemic, risking their health and safety, and quarantining both where they arrived to take the deposition and when they returned. They sat alone in a hotel room to provide the

testimony. The testimony was highly technical in nature, pharmaceutical manufacturing concepts, chemistry concepts, scientific terminology. All of the lawyers, witnesses, court reporter, videographer were in different countries, in different cities and on different time zones. The witnesses were up, starting their depositions in China at 7 a.m. The lawyers were starting the depositions on the East Coast at 7 p.m., and they went well into the night, to 1, 2 a.m. at times. There were technical glitches, there were translation mishaps, there was a lot of confusion. And that happens in regular depositions when we're all sitting in the same conference room, and it was magnified by Zoom.

Your Honor, I'm not referring to these kinds of

Your Honor, I'm not referring to these kinds of circumstances as an excuse for any alleged obstructionist conduct because there was none. What I am referring to it for, Your Honor, is because it demonstrates that the ZHP witnesses cooperated to the fullest extent possible. They went above and beyond. None of the lawyers traveled for these depositions during a global pandemic, but the witnesses did. They went above and beyond to provide -- to provide the testimony that they provided.

The fact that plaintiffs haven't challenged 99 percent of the testimony demonstrates the good-faith efforts of these ZHP party witnesses and Your Honor has to take that into account. You don't conclude from less than one percent that

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all 99 percent must be bad. You conclude from the 99 percent that there's nothing wrong with the 0.82 percent that plaintiffs seem to be challenging.

And Your Honor drew the right -- you know, asked the right question of Mr. Slater. He is the only lawyer who challenged any of the deposition testimony. None of his colleagues joined in the motion, none of his colleagues joined in the reply. His brief has been pending for months and you haven't heard a single plaintiffs' lawyer say, you know, Your Honor, I also had witnesses who were obstructed. And the best demonstration of that is two of the lawyers shared questioning with Mr. Slater for two of the witnesses at issue. Ms. Hilton shared the questioning of Ms. Linda Lin and Mr. Horton shared the questioning of Hai Wang. Neither of those lawyers have challenged any of the conduct. Only one excerpt in plaintiffs' motion, it's Linda Lin, I looked at it while he was answering your question, Excerpt 6, there's a question asked by Ms. So only one question in the 6,194 pages of testimony is being challenged by -- or was asked by a lawyer other than Mr. Slater and that lawyer has not even raised the issues. This is Mr. Slater's motion because Mr. Slater is really trying to get Your Honor to grant some relief on the notion that if he asks for the most drastic form of relief, maybe he'll get something.

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    excerpts to which Mr. Slater made reference from Peng Dong?
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    I'm looking at Mr. Slater's brief now and he's quoting from the
    transcript. The question was:
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           "Looking now at the Explanation section, this provides
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    the explanation for why this was being done, correct?
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           "Object to form."
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           And that's a good objection, by the way, looking at that
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    question.
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           The answer is: "On the screen in the Explanation
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    section, there's a paragraph written in Chinese."
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           What was Mr. Dong providing there? I mean, he certainly
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    didn't seem to be responding to anything.
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, I can show you the video.
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    I have the video if you want to see it. And I would like to
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    show you a video just so you get a sense of what's happening
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    here. But really what's happening here is Mr. Dong is sitting
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    in a hotel room all alone. He's got two computer screens up.
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    Mr. Slater has put up a document that Mr. Dong did not write,
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    Mr. Dong may not have seen before, and the question is being
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    asked, and I'm happy to play this clip for Your Honor, the
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    question is being asked, Mr. Dong, look at the screen, and he's
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    trying -- this is a -- this is a person who speaks no English,
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    he's never been deposed before, and he's trying to -- he is
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    trying to follow along in earnest. What's happening is, when
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    Mr. Slater -- what you're missing here, Your Honor, if I can
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    show you the video clip --
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: You know, I'd be happy to see it if
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    you have a way to share the screen and pull it up.
             MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, I can show you that one or I can
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    just show you an example that I have queued up. Would you like
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    to see --
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: If you have it queued up, you don't
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    have to show me that exact one.
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. So this is an example.
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    this witness is looking at a document right now.
                                                      I'm going to
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    see if I can share my screen.
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             MR. SLATER: Can I ask if this is one of the excerpts
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    that is at issue --
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Yes, This is Linda Lin.
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             MR. SLATER: -- and which one it is?
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             MR. GOLDBERG: This is Linda Lin, Excerpt 2. I just
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    picked it because it was just a pretty straightforward clip
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    here. And I think I go here.
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           So this is Ms. Lin, Your Honor. She traveled from China
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    to Macao, she is sitting alone in a hotel room. She had to set
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    the room up so that she could cooperate and do this deposition.
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    And this is how it went.
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             (Videotape is played.)
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, I'd be happy to share with
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    you the video of the excerpt that you were asking about of Peng
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the Linda Lin. I thought it made our argument very well, so

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    I'm happy for them to play the next one, too.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Okay. Please do.
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Okay. I'm going to ask my colleague,
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    Kelly Bonner, if she could play that now.
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             MS. BONNER: The host has disabled participant's
 6
    screen sharing.
 7
             JUDGE VANASKIE: Mr. MacStravic, are you able to
 8
    provide screen sharing for Ms. Bonner?
 9
             MS. BONNER: I am the co-host now.
10
             MR. GOLDBERG: I might be able to pull it up, Judge.
11
             JUDGE VANASKIE: Are you able to pull it up now that
12
    you are the co-host?
13
             MS. BONNER: All right.
14
             JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you, Larry.
15
           We are not picking up the volume.
16
             MR. GOLDBERG: Kelly, you may need to turn your volume
17
    up.
18
             JUDGE VANASKIE: Yes, we're not getting any volume.
19
             MR. GOLDBERG: Kelly, why don't you unshare your
20
             I think I can play this.
    screen.
21
             MS. BONNER: Okay. I apologize. I've got the volume
22
    turned up as loud as it will go.
23
             JUDGE VANASKIE: Okay, Mr. Goldberg, why don't you try
24
    on your end. We will give it one more shot.
25
             MR. GOLDBERG: Yes.
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           Your Honor, I think this excerpt actually picks up on my
 2
    video a little bit before where the questioning that you're
 3
    referring to starts.
 4
             JUDGE VANASKIE:
                              Okay.
             MR. GOLDBERG: It's a little bit above that
 5
 6
    questioning.
 7
           (Videotape is played.)
 8
             MR. GOLDBERG: That's the end of that.
 9
           I think, Your Honor, the one thing that is -- leaving
10
    aside counsel sparring with one another, when you just think
11
    about what Mr. Dong is doing, one, he's clearly confused about
12
    what he is doing, what these documents -- what he is looking
13
    at, how he is supposed to answer. And what he wants to do is
14
    tell the truth. And, remember, he's in a -- he's coming from a
15
    place where people get interrogated and I think some of what's
16
    going on here is he doesn't really appreciate, you know, that
17
    this is -- what a deposition in U.S. civil litigation is like.
18
    And to him, what he's really trying to do is tell the truth.
19
    He's clearly confused by why Mr. Slater is asking about a
20
    specific sentence in a document that he didn't write. And Mr.
21
    Slater did not, if you look at the deposition testimony for
22
    this specific excerpt, and I would encourage Your Honor to
23
    start at the beginning, he did not establish a foundation for
24
    Mr. Dong having any knowledge about this document. And that's
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    what he has to do.
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And there are other objections relating to this whole
line of testimony where Mr. Ball, my colleague, is objecting
because there's not a proper foundation being laid. And that's
something that happens throughout the testimony, is asking
witnesses questions about documents they didn't write, asking
them to read documents that say what they say and then expect
an answer that's -- and Your Honor has already admonished Mr.
Slater not to do that.
       But I think these two clips, one, they show witnesses
earnestly trying to answer questions based on their firsthand
knowledge or the knowledge of a 30(b)(6) witness; two, trying
to do it in a way that provides the information that they have
cooperatively; and, three, the unique circumstances, here Mr.
Dong is alone in a hotel room, eight hours from home, answering
questions in a U.S. litigation, and he's going there because he
can't do this under Chinese law. So he's taking himself out of
the Chinese legal system so he can answer these questions.
       6,194 pages of testimony and plaintiffs are challenging
less than one percent.
         JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Mr. Slater?
       Do you want to stop sharing your screen?
      Mr. Slater?
         MR. SLATER: Sorry, I keep doing that with the mute
         I didn't want my rustling papers to keep pulling the
button.
screen.
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Thank you, Judge.

A lot was just stated. I'll try to unpack it and I'll try to start at the end because it was a theme that was repeated multiple times by defense counsel that the witness hadn't seen certain documents.

This witness is a 30(b)(6) witness. The argument that we shouldn't be allowed to question the witness about a document he didn't write or we have to lay some foundation about how it was created when it's within the scope of his designated topics, and that we can't use the document otherwise, that's just -- that's a frivolous argument, and I don't use that word lightly here, but that's what the 30(b)(6) witness is for. That's why we chose to have these 30(b)(6) depositions done this way to avoid the need to depose as many individual witnesses. So I don't really understand that argument.

The testimony you just saw from Peng Dong and from Linda Lin, if counsel's not trying to make an excuse, which counsel said I'm not making an excuse, because they think all the testimony was appropriate, that's really where I think Your Honor needs to start and stop with evaluating the testimony.

The litany of problems about witnesses flying to places and they don't all speak English, these were the witnesses -and Your Honor sat through many arguments about this where we had issues, and we raised these arguments and we were told by

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the defense we put up the people that we thought were best able to talk about these things and don't complain, this is the process we have, and we worked through it.

I think what you can also see is the questions were not asked in an adversarial way. The questions were asked in a straightforward, conversational way. The discussion with counsel became a little bit more animated; but, frankly, Your Honor, this was before we got to the point of the hearing with Your Honor when we were still moving to strike testimony. I'll stand behind everything I said to counsel because, as we know, and I'm quoting from the Exxon case, which cited to other cases, including GMAC, "An attorney defending a deposition has a duty to try to curb his client's misconduct in the deposition." If you have a duty to do that, you have a duty to explain the proceeding to your client before the deposition, to explain what's going on.

So when counsel sits here and sits here just speculating about what might have been in his client's mind, I think it's obvious what's going on here. They have the right and the ability to talk to their clients, they could have gotten certifications, they could have done anything they wanted. when counsel's giving you his speculation about what might have been in the witness's mind, again, that's neither here nor there.

And, frankly, the focus on myself I think is something I

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don't really want to add anything to, unless Your Honor thinks there's a reason to, because if counsel thought we should have filed a motion going to every single instance of the obstruction, I don't think Your Honor would have appreciated that because there is a heck of a lot more. And we have told Your Honor how we'd like to, in an orderly way, proceed once we have a ruling from Your Honor. So we've never said this is all the examples. In fact, we said there's a ton more examples and after we get through this first phase, then we intend to address the rest, trying not to burden Your Honor as much as we possibly can. But when you hear counsel talk about flying to a place, not speaking the language, alone in the room, we have a deposition protocol that was built for these depositions, knowing what was happening, and the deposition protocol said all the rules had to apply. These depositions were covered not just by the protocol but by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and there is no exception for a witness, especially a witness chosen by the company to testify under 30(b)(6), to

So I think all of those arguments are really window dressing and really just an attempt to distract Your Honor away from what's right in front of you, which is, witnesses who either couldn't or wouldn't, whatever the case is, as Judge Schwartz's decision in *Neurontin* really went through well and

be given a pass on question after question after question.

the Third Circuit addressed, it's the same thing. If you can't answer a question, it's the same as not showing up for your deposition.

And Your Honor knows, again, we went through this, because counsel was talking about the issues with the translators and we had a back-and-forth about communication issues and we were told by the defense in very strong terms, this is the witnesses you get, don't complain about it, don't make an issue of it, and, obviously, we had to live with that. But here we are now with the consequences of what the defense chose to do.

I think that the Linda Lin testimony might be a place for me to try to wrap up. I couldn't have -- you know, I was watching the testimony and I'm thinking to myself where's the -- where's the problem here with the question. I mean, the questions were fine and simple, they were not confrontational, there was no issue with the translation. And remember who this person is, Your Honor. This is the worldwide global head of regulatory for all of ZHP whose job it is to make sure that all interactions with all regulatory agencies around the world are done appropriately. And, again, this is the witness who would not answer a question of what is the definition of adulterated, which came within her designations, just like the questions asked of Peng Dong within his designation. And you haven't heard one argument that there was questioning of any of these

witnesses that was outside the designated topics.

So what did we get with Linda Lin? We got no answer. What we got was -- and I remembering, Your Honor, from those late-night hearings with Peng Dong, and then the hearings the next few days, what we got is the talking point Your Honor remarked on back in those hearings: Nobody knew back then. Nobody knew anything. That wasn't the question. The question was, you didn't list this one component to the product, never got an answer but we got the talking point over and over. So I feel like that really made our point for us very well.

JUDGE VANASKIE: Let me interrupt you just for a minute.

MR. SLATER: Go ahead.

JUDGE VANASKIE: On Friday, I believe it was, one of your colleagues texted me to get involved in a problem with a deposition that was ongoing but I didn't receive the text for some reason; sometimes that happens. I didn't receive it until the next day, so obviously I didn't -- I was sitting at my office at my house. I was available, in other words.

I just want to suggest when that happens, also resort to email and I would say even a phone call. Just this technology sometimes doesn't work. It arrived the next day. Why? I don't know. But I just want to let you know that I do try to make myself as available as possible. It won't always be the case, but that day I was available, just didn't get the text.

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MR. SLATER: Maybe even more available than you would
want to be. You've always been -- you've been very available
for us, Your Honor. I mean, we were sending you messages
during a deposition in the middle of the night, Your Honor
jumped on, and we couldn't have been more appreciative to get
that response.
         JUDGE VANASKIE: I wanted to mention that. I meant to
mention that earlier but I thought, well, I'll forget. So I
just wanted to mention that going forward so we can avoid
disputes and get them resolved when we can.
       But what do you think is the right approach now for me
to resolve this motion? Do we go through each excerpt one by
one and look and see, was the witness responsive, not
responsive; or should I take a more wholistic view and try to
make the determination?
       Mr. Goldberg cites some impressive numbers there that
say, wait a second, we're talking about a very, very small part
of this whole proceeding. Don't try to draw a conclusion of a
systemic problem from that sample size.
       So I'm going to ask you, and then I will ask Mr.
Goldberg, how should I approach this motion?
         MR. SLATER: I'll give you two responses. First I'll
respond to the second point.
       Again, we submitted a pretty extensive list of examples
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from multiple depositions and made it very clear this is not

the only examples, this was a major problem throughout all the depositions, but we had to illustrate them and seek guidance by picking and selecting.

So he has some impressive statistics, I'll be honest with Your Honor, in a vacuum may be impressive, but I'd push back on that to say, so what. These questions were important. We have a right to have responsive answers to every question. And, you know, what counsel's essentially doing is he's building up, after saying, I'm not seeking to make an excuse, he's building up a litany of excuses to get Your Honor to somehow make some sort of equitable decision, well, these were tough depositions, and, yeah, some of them didn't speak English, so I guess I'm going to give you a break. And then what happens.

Your Honor gave us clear guidance. We took these depositions in reliance on that, we took all the testimony in reliance on that, we stopped moving to strike because we knew that we could come back to Your Honor and this would be the first day of reckoning. So that's how I handle those statistics.

I mean, this testimony's not just throw-away testimony.

And much of it, a couple of lines of questioning before they

could get started because these witnesses wouldn't admit very

basic foundational information needed to jump off into the rest

of the questions. So it was a wonderful job of obstructing.

What should you do? I don't know, Your Honor, that
there's -- when you say a wholistic way to handle it, I guess I
need to know what that means because my sense is that
ultimately, what has to be done is I think rulings need to be
made on each of the excerpts as to whether the responses were
responsive, whether the objections were appropriate, whether
the answer is stricken and whether it's deemed admitted.

Assuming Your Honor agrees with us that you have the
authority per the rules and case law and cases that have done
these things before, and have awarded sanctions based on

authority per the rules and case law and cases that have done these things before, and have awarded sanctions based on deposition conduct, understanding this is not an issue of admissibility, that argument is a straw man, it has nothing to do with admissibility, I don't know another way to do it because what we don't want to do is -- our concern would be a generalized ruling that sort of jives with what defense counsel's saying, well, these are tough depositions.

Your Honor did everything you could, after Judge
Schneider entered an order, to carefully manage these
depositions. Your Honor jumped onto a deposition of Peng Dong
at ten or 11 at night and we held a hearing and then we went
back with the deposition. So I challenge defense counsel
saying there were some technological problems. Not with our
court reporters. These went very smoothly. Your Honor jumped
into a few depositions like that.

So all of those excuses, none of them are recognized in

the law. There is no case they can point to that points to this. In fact, their cases, including the *Neurontin* case, say that what needs to happen is what we've asked for.

Let's talk about what happens if you don't grant these sanctions. We would have gone forward with the rest of these depositions in reliance on what Your Honor told us and then, to some extent, the board could have changed.

We're left with a very, very difficult situation because we're now in expert depositions. We're getting ready to brief Daubert and class cert.

So what does counsel want to do? I suppose the fallback is going to be, well, Judge, I guess if you want to compel the witnesses to go answer a handful of questions each, we can do that. How's that helpful to us at this point to have to go back? They've heard the questions. We're going to hear about all sorts of logistical issues and it's going to go on forever.

So I think Your Honor recognized during those hearings that the right way to handle this is to deem the questions admitted because the witnesses had every opportunity, they have counsel to speak to during every break, they could have come back at the end and say, you were asked this question, we want to just be clear exactly what your answer is. They could have cleaned all this up. And, again, counsel wasn't over here and the witness over there and they didn't communicate. They represented them. So whatever the witness did, if there was

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any kind of a misunderstanding, that's on counsel. And the
rules don't have exceptions built in because the witness is
around the world or we are doing it on Zoom. Again, the
protocol can't address everything and said all the law will
apply to these depositions as if it was in person.
         JUDGE VANASKIE:
                          Thank you.
       All right, Mr. Goldberg.
         MR. GOLDBERG: Thank you, Your Honor.
       I think on the question about what Your Honor should do,
Your Honor, we provided in Exhibit A of our brief a
point-by-point response on each excerpt, and if Your Honor felt
inclined to go through those, if that's what Your Honor thought
Your Honor needed to do, I think Your Honor will be -- will
find each of those responses demonstrates that Mr. Slater's
questions were often vague, compound, they asked for expert
testimony, they were taken out of context, they asked -- they
asked about documents that clearly spoke for themselves. So I
think if Your Honor wanted to go through that, that information
is there.
       However, I think Your Honor, in terms of what is
required under -- under Third Circuit law and on this record, I
think Your Honor can and should dismiss -- deny this motion in
its entirety because the standard is egregious conduct,
intentional bad-faith conduct. That's the standard for
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providing the kind of sanction that Mr. Slater is asking for,

which is to deem facts or questions admitted. And it's interesting in all -- and I would encourage Your Honor to review the *Black Horse* case, to review the *John Doe* case that Mr. Slater cited.

This is what the Court said in the *Black Horse* case which plaintiffs rely on that, "The witness was so unprepared that it was clear that it was not just a lack of preparation, that wasn't a mere oversight, but a clear demonstration of bad faith, made obvious by the witness's repeated denial as a 30(b)(6) witness, his apparent incompetence, his lack of cooperation, his refusal to answer questions intelligently, boarding on," as the Court put it, "almost conscious disregard of the Court and the rules."

Your Honor, none -- all of the excerpts cited by plaintiffs show the ZHP party witnesses earnestly answering the questions based on their firsthand knowledge and that of a 30(b)(6) representative. We're seeking clarification to do so. There is no genuine assertion that any 30(b)(6) witness was not adequately prepared or the most knowledgeable on the topic. That has not been asserted.

To be sure, Your Honor, a 30(b)(6) witness is not required to have knowledge about every single document or fact that plaintiffs' counsel may believe falls within a broadly worded 30(b)(6) topic. 30(b)(6) topics are not contention interrogatories, they're not to be wielded as a sword.

30(b)(6) witnesses need to be knowledgeable on the topic and there is no assertion that any of these witnesses weren't.

Counsel's objections were not speaking objections, they were not speeches, they were not coaching. Rather they adhered to Your Honor's ruling that the lawyers provide a succinct basis for the objection, and they were necessary and appropriate to preserve the objection for trial.

Probably the most important aspect of these excerpts is that nowhere was a witness instructed not to answer a question, nowhere did a witness outright refuse to answer a question.

And when you look at the case law, Your Honor, those things have to happen but they have to happen repeatedly and pervasively.

It's interesting how plaintiffs set this motion up because they've cherry-picked a few excerpts from a few different witnesses and they're saying that's pervasive. But Ms. Lin, they only have five excerpts from her, it's not even pervasive within her deposition. You would have to look at each of the witness's depositions and say, did that witness repeatedly and pervasively obstruct the Court's rules for the entire deposition rendering the deposition meaningless. That's the standard. Plaintiffs have not come close to satisfying that standard as to any of the witnesses, let alone all of the witnesses.

So under the case law, Your Honor could and should deny

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    this motion in its entirety.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you, Mr. Goldberg.
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           Mr. Slater, rebuttal and then we will move on to the
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    next part of our call.
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             MR. SLATER: Thank you, Your Honor. And I'm going to
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    try to rattle these off.
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           Number one, the document speaks for itself is not a
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    proper objection. Defense counsel took something Your Honor
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    said out of context. There is no case that's going to say
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    that's a proper objection; otherwise, you could never ask about
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    a document in order to lay a foundation. So that's frivolous.
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           The need to show bad faith or willful misconduct: Even
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    though we think it's been demonstrated, in our brief, our reply
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    brief, on Page 5, we cited Estate of Spear, Third Circuit, you
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    don't need to show that in all cases, so that's not required.
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           There was testimony that there were no speaking
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    objections. Your Honor, we've given you examples of objections
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    that were repeated verbatim practically by the witnesses
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    multiple times. So that's -- that makes no sense and we've
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    given you solid examples of speaking objections.
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           The other cases, as I've already said before, they
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    didn't seek to deem the testimony admitted, even though the
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    court rule specifically says that's an appropriate sanction,
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    and it's always a sanction that's available to this Court.
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           The witness is not required to be able to answer all
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There is not one question that defense counsel has questions: pointed to and said, this one really doesn't seem to fit in the topic; therefore, who would expect the witness to know the answer. Your Honor has just saw the examples of Linda Lin and Peng Dong and nothing could be more basic. These are their basic corporate documents and they wouldn't answer the questions. And I take serious issue with the idea that the witness didn't refuse to answer questions. The Linda Lin testimony was the perfect example. It was a perfect example where she was asked, you didn't list this impurity in the Drug Master File when you revised it for the FDA, and she kept saying the talking point, nobody knew back then. The question was, was it listed or not. That's a refusal to answer. Hai Wang, I gave you, on Page 33 and 34 of our initial brief, testimony where he was asked over and over again, did ZHP ever, before June of 2018, disclose to any of your -anybody the presence of NDMA or a nitrosamine in the product, which Your Honor knows is an important question since we have documents that show they knew way before that, he never answers the question. He just kept giving the point: If we didn't know, how could we say anything. Nobody knew. FDA didn't know.

So there's multiple examples where the witnesses willfully refused to answer over and over again, and what you got is -- I commend to Your Honor Page 33 and 34 of our initial

brief Hai Wang, Excerpt 2, where Mr. Goldberg took the very, very strident position that the witness was acting appropriately.

And this is where I want to end. I think you have to look at the credibility of our positions on this, too. And for defense counsel to say to you on the record that every single objection and every single answer fully complied with the rules destroys any semblance of credibility that you should give to any of the other arguments because the answers are so obviously not responsive that nobody could say that in any objectively reasonable way.

And I'm going to end, and final closing, yeah, we only gave, what did he say, 51 examples. Only? I've never had to submit this many examples of obstructive refusal to answer in any case I've ever worked on. And I can assure Your Honor, more will come. But, again, I don't think defense counsel really means what they are saying because what were we supposed to do, put hundreds and hundreds of examples for Your Honor at this stage? It didn't seem to be efficient to do it that way.

So we ask Your Honor to grant the relief that we've asked for, assess all the sanctions we've requested; otherwise, you'll be telling the defendants, obstruct, dance, bob, weave, don't worry, at the end of the day, nobody's going to want to take the step to make a severe sanction so this doesn't happen anymore. And I think what we've seen is an example of

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    testimony and obstruction that needs a strong response by the
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    Court.
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           Thank you.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you, Mr. Slater.
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           Mr. Goldberg, brief rebuttal?
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, I think credibility is a
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    really good place to start because it seems awfully incredible
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    to say that based on 0.82 percent of the testimony, Your Honor
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    should conclude that 99 plus percent of the testimony is bad
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    testimony, is bad faith, is egregious. That is an incredible
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    position that Mr. Slater is asking you to take. It's
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    incredible that he's doing it based on the excerpts only of his
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    testimony. None of his colleagues have joined him in that. He
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    is asking you to ignore that fact and, nonetheless, use less
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    than one percent to extrapolate as to the rest of the
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    testimony, the rest of the 6,194 pages. That is an incredible
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    position. That goes to credibility. That goes to the
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    credibility of this motion. It is empty rhetoric, the entire
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    thing, and should be denied in its entirety.
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           Your Honor, Mr. Slater had every, every available
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    opportunity during every single deposition, he used it. Your
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    Honor just said it today. If there were really pervasive
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    conduct, do you think he would have taken all 17 depositions?
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    After we had those hearings in March, that was only after six
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    depositions. Eleven more depositions happened and Mr. Slater
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did not call Your Honor, did not say, Your Honor, I can't get through this deposition because counsel's obstructing, I can't get through this deposition because the witness won't answer the question. Guess what? That's why we called Your Honor on Friday, because the witness refused -- the plaintiff in the case refused to testify about her mental capacity. And so we called Your Honor because Your Honor gave us the availability, Your Honor made yourself available for us to do it. And Mr. Slater could have done that. If these depositions, the worst of the worst, these are his examples, the worst of the worst, if he couldn't get through these depositions, he would have called you.

One other thing, Your Honor. I think it's really important for Your Honor, as you're going through their excerpts, they created these 51 excerpts, but, Your Honor, you can look at how they did it and they've pieced these together in the same portions of testimony so that it appears like there are a lot of excerpts but these are just, you know, longer — these are just passages of testimony that are cut up in little pieces. But even still, you're talking about less than 0.82 percent. So there's a little bit of smoke and mirrors here in addition to the lack of credibility of the argument Mr. Slater is making.

We think the standard for the kind of admissions that he's asking for, the ultimate question, it's not in any case he

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cited, it would require the most extreme form of conduct, and
there's not any legal support for it in any of the case law
that either party cited. It hasn't happened and it would
require pervasive, repeated obstruction by each of the
witnesses.
       So we ask Your Honor to deny the motion in its entirety
and if Your Honor feels like the need is to go through each of
the excerpts, we would be happy to do that with Your Honor and
provide argument, and we've also set it forth in Exhibit A of
our brief.
         JUDGE VANASKIE:
                         Thank you.
       Would it be appropriate -- am I muted? No, I'm not
muted.
       Would it be appropriate for me to authorize plaintiffs
to serve requests for admissions on the points that Mr. Slater
wants to have deemed admitted and give you the opportunity to
respond to them?
         MR. GOLDBERG: Absolutely not, Your Honor. And I can
say that because this Court, throughout this case, made a
decision that there would not be requests for admissions. And
now to have Mr. Slater turn the discovery process upside-down
simply because he did not like the answers to some of the
questions, and, again, try to obtain admissions on the ultimate
question, when the Court was clear that there wouldn't be
requests for admissions, would disrupt the entire discovery
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    process not just for ZHP but for all of the other defendants
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    and for this entire MDL.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you.
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             MR. SLATER: Your Honor, I could also speak to that.
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    I, frankly, would not welcome that, and I'll tell you why.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE:
                              Okay.
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             MR. SLATER: This was our chance to take deposition
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    testimony of the company. This was our one time. And I'll
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    give you an example. Min Li who said you need a toxicologist,
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    they didn't designate a toxicologist but he refused to answer a
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    series of questions that weren't on the ultimate question in
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    the case. And, frankly, even if they were, where's the case
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    that says you can't ask the defendant the ultimate issues. Of
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    course you can. That's what we do all the time in 30(b)(6) and
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    other depositions. You always try to get the defendant to
16
    admit its fault. So I don't know what doctrine defense counsel
17
    is relying on.
18
           But I want to say, so when we're taking these
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    depositions, I get an evasive answer or someone else gets an
20
    evasive answer, that's where we need to follow up and dig and
21
    we were blocked from doing that. But requests for admissions
22
    would prevent us from getting the ability to follow up and do
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    what we need to do.
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           The last thing, I chuckled, I think, when counsel said
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    we stopped asking for Your Honor to intervene during these
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depositions so we must have thought everything was going fine. No, I think contrary to some popular belief, I learned my lesson when Your Honor told us in very plain terms, this is what you're going to do, these are the rules, these are going to be the consequences, go forth and battle, but what I heard is, don't keep calling me with the same question. You're big boys and girls, you should know how to do this. So we relied on Your Honor's ruling and we knew that at the end of the day that there was going to be consequences and chickens were going to come home to roost, and this is the time now. I would suggest that you probably haven't seen too many cases at this level with this much at stake with witnesses providing such nonresponsive, nonsubstantive testimony. And I think, again, this needs a very strong statement from the Court because I think these defendants, and all defendants across the justice system, need to know you can't do this. I mean, imagine if you don't do it, what we're asking, what we've done, we lost our chance to take the key testimony from the key

witnesses when the Court gave us all that time to do it, that

train leaving the station or left the station, think about the

prejudice to us if we don't get the relief that Your Honor had

foreshadowed and for whatever reason defense counsel didn't

want to fix it and didn't want to proceed differently, but we

JUDGE VANASKIE: Thank you very much.

ask for that relief now.

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           We'll take the matter under advisement.
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             MR. SLATER:
                          Thank you.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: We will issue a written opinion on
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    it.
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           Let me just pull up the agenda letters. There is not
 6
    much on the agenda for today.
 7
           So we have a dispute over whether counsel can be present
    for defending expert witness depositions. Do I understand the
 9
    dispute correctly?
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             MR. SLATER: Where the deposition will be taken by
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    Zoom and there will be nobody else from the other side in the
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    room, as we agreed to do for the plaintiff experts who were
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    deposed by Zoom and were done with them alone in a room.
14
             JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Who will be addressing
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    this issue for the defense?
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             MR. HARKINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. This is
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    Steve Harkins with Greenberg Traurig for the Teva defendants
18
    and the Joint Defense Group.
19
           On behalf of the defendants, just to reiterate largely
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    what's laid out in our position statement, we disagree with the
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    characterization that this was agreed upon for purposes of the
22
    plaintiffs' deposition. As noted in CMO 30, it specifically
23
    contemplated that for witness depositions, defense counsel
24
    could be present regardless of whether or not the opposing
25
    attorney was present in person or taking the deposition
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remotely. Similarly, the plaintiffs' experts at issue had objected to having their depositions taken in person.

Document 1553

We briefly raised this issue with Your Honor and the parties were able to resolve that dispute over witnesses who were uncomfortable appearing in person for deposition by agreeing to have all parties appear remotely. That's different than the situation here where most, if not all, of the defense experts are willing to appear in person. Defense counsel is willing to attend those depositions in person. And if, at the time that we made the concession that we would agree to depose those plaintiffs' experts remotely, we had thought that it was going to unilaterally give the deposing party the ability to prevent us from appearing and defending our witness's deposition in person, we certainly would not have agreed to it. We've looked at the email that was submitted as an exhibit and don't believe that it confirms anything beyond the specific agreement that we made at the time.

Defense counsel has been consistent that if a witness has a legitimate medical concern about appearing for a deposition in person, we will take reasonable precautions to make that witness comfortable; and in this case, for those plaintiffs' experts, it involved agreeing to not take their depositions in person. That is not the case here. And we think that the standard which has prevailed in this case for the fact witnesses -- and we noted in the footnote to our

submission three witnesses who were, in fact, deposed where plaintiffs' counsel appeared only remotely but the defending attorney appeared in person, and we did not have the full numbers for that at the time of our submission yesterday, but I have confirmed that at least seven other depositions took place similarly, and at no time in going through that process did we receive any objections from plaintiffs' counsel.

So we think that the standard in the case thus far is, in fact, that defense counsel has the right to appear and defend these depositions in person regardless of whether or not plaintiffs choose to depose those witnesses remotely.

JUDGE VANASKIE: Mr. Slater.

MR. SLATER: Thank you, Your Honor.

All we want to do is have a level playing field. We're not seeking any advantage. We're simply seeking to do things the same way. I remember when Your Honor ruled on the -- I don't remember how you characterized it, but I don't think you were impressed by the fact that we had to bring to Your Honor how many people could be in the room with the witness. I made it clear on the record with Your Honor this is going to go both ways, you're not going to keep ruling on this going one side to the other, and Your Honor said, yes, of course.

If the plaintiffs are not going to be in the room with the witness, the defendants shouldn't be in the room with the witness. There's no prejudice. The witness sits in a room,

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the lawyer can be in the other room. They can meet during breaks or they can do it by Zoom. I defended a deposition for a witness in Minnesota. No plaintiffs' counsel was in Minnesota. We defended the deposition, it went very smoothly, it was no issue. There's absolutely no prejudice that defense counsel can point to. And I think that what we're all going to have to start to realize, because this issue is going to come to Your Honor on the bellwether depositions too, I believe, I know that there's some talk right now, contrary to what some people on the defense think, COVID's not done. In fact, the COVID we had a year and a half ago isn't the COVID we have today. People who are fully vaccinated are getting sick. I know some of I'm sure we probably all know some people like that. JUDGE VANASKIE: I do too. MR. SLATER: So I think that if plaintiffs' counsel isn't going to travel across the country to go depose some of these witnesses, I think that it's reasonable to have the witness be alone on Zoom and just have a level playing field. Nobody loses anything and we're all -- we're all handled the same way. JUDGE VANASKIE: Mr. Slater, how are you prejudiced by the opposite point of view; that is, so if I understand it,

you're taking the defense expert witness, you're doing it

remotely but the defense lawyer's there with the witness, how

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are you prejudiced?

MR. SLATER: I think that there's a concern that we addressed when we said we wanted to have two -- I think two of the plaintiffs' experts or three of them deposed remotely, the way that we got the defense to agree was we agreed we're not going to be in the room with the witness. The witness will be alone so that counsel who's defending the deposition, we don't have to worry about what somebody's signaling. We don't have to worry did somebody indicate to the witness yes or no how to answer the question. We don't need those battles in this case. We already know the temperature and we already know that -- I know when my expert was being deposed a few weeks ago, Dr. Hecht, he was asked, is anyone in the room with you, what's on the screens you're looking at, do you have a phone on, any of these things, all reasonable questions. We asked similar questions of the witnesses from ZHP in Macao. Fine. But why leave this open that if something happened and there's suspicion, why leave it open to have that concern, because that is our concern. It could be something that's done very subtly, but we don't want to have the risk that the witness is getting any sort of a signal on how to handle things. And that's why the defense didn't want us in the room with our experts, and, frankly, I understand it. This isn't an attack on anyone's integrity. It's a simple, smooth way to avoid any misunderstanding later on that could become very ugly.

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JUDGE VANASKIE: Any response?

MR. HARKINS: Your Honor, just briefly on the health concerns.

Defense counsel has not taken the position that any counsel needs to be present in the room. Defense counsel is not taking the position that all of their experts, regardless of their level of comfort, need to be present and have to allow counsel to be present in person. The fallback here is the preference of the witness.

Our understanding when we agreed to the parameters that were put forth for the plaintiffs' experts who did not want to be deposed in person was that it was based on their preference as a legitimate health issue. To the extent any of the defense experts have the same concern and do not want to be deposed in person, we would make a similar arrangement and not, essentially, depose or defend those experts in person. where our experts are available, they are more comfortable being deposed in person with counsel present, we think that that should be the fallback as it's been for the fact witness depositions and as we still understood it to be the fallback position with respect to general witness preference even for the plaintiffs' depositions that have already taken place.

MR. SLATER: So there you have it. There you have it, Your Honor. If the witness doesn't want to be deposed in person, so it's the witness's choice, there will be no counsel

in the room because that's what we agreed to do to protect the integrity of the proceeding or any appearance of a lack of integrity. So I agreed not to be there and we all agreed not to be there with our witnesses or have anyone there with them. Who decides it's going to be on Zoom is neither here nor there; it should just be a process that's consistent.

Document 1553

MR. HARKINS: Your Honor, I would just note that if this process were applied in this instance, it would amount to us having requested to take depositions in person and having been prevented from attending those depositions in person by the decisions of plaintiffs' experts, but then have been deprived of the ability to defend our depositions in person based on the decision of plaintiffs, which I believe would be inequitable to defendants in this case.

JUDGE VANASKIE: I'm trying to be sensitive to health concerns and sensitive to issues of fairness. I am inclined to agree that if the witness is comfortable being in person, then defending counsel, counsel defending the deposition, can be in person as well, if that's what they feel comfortable with. Plaintiffs' counsel could be in person if they feel comfortable doing it but don't have to. You know, we didn't get to the point where all the depositions were going to be remote. I'm struggling with my recollection in terms of what we did decide; but, generally speaking, I would defer to the witnesses. If the witness is not comfortable being in person, then the

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deposition would be conducted remotely with no one present with the witness. But if the witness says, hey, I'll be there, I was served a notice for me to come to Adam Slater's office, I'll be there, then I think it should occur with counsel present under those limits that we set, the numerical limits that we set, and proceed in that manner. I don't see the unfairness of doing it that way because you have the option of being present.
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I understand that puts you at a health risk, I understand that.

You're right, Mr. Slater, I know in my extended family breakthrough cases have occurred. I just went out and got tested again, even though I had COVID, just to be sure because I was in close personal contact because, you know, we let our guards down because we thought we could because we've all been vaccinated, et cetera. So I understand the concerns, but the ruling I'm making is if a witness says, I will appear for the deposition, then the witness can have counsel present to defend, counsel on the other side can be there to take the deposition or could say, I'm concerned, I'm going to do it remotely, and I think that's sensitive to everybody's concerns. All right?

MR. SLATER: Thank you, Your Honor.

And one thing just for the record, I don't think there is any dispute on this, counsel confirmed that they still will

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    have -- anybody that's in the room with the witness for defense
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    side will still be on video so we can see what they're doing.
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    And I can tell you what we'll probably do at this point is hire
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    somebody, it depends what cities these are in, I don't even
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    know that we have plaintiffs' counsel, and have somebody in the
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    room representing the plaintiffs. I mean, that's what we're
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    going to have to do, I guess, we're going to have someone in
 8
    the room, unfortunately.
 9
             JUDGE VANASKIE: I'm sorry for that, but I think
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    that's a fair way to do it.
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             MR. SLATER: No, understood. I wasn't rearquing the
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           I was just making sure for the record it was clear
    that's how we intend to handle it.
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             JUDGE VANASKIE: Now, that concludes that issue.
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           We also have, I understand that Plaintiffs' Fact Sheets
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    are being prepared and distributed. Is that right, Ms.
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    Whiteley? I see you popped up on the screen. You're still
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    muted though.
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             MS. WHITELEY: Sorry. Consistent with your order, of
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    the 34 new plaintiffs at issue, we've uploaded just over 20
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    Plaintiff Fact Sheets to date and we expect to have that
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    finalized by next week.
23
           We have begun to gather deposition dates and we want
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    to -- plan to have about seven to nine of those to defense
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    counsel this week. And then we'll be rolling out additional
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    dates as we're able to lock those in with the plaintiffs.
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           Late yesterday afternoon defense counsel reached out in
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    response to our request to begin coordinating, and they've
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    asked for a meet and confer to discuss logistics, and we will
 5
    be doing that with them as soon as we can find a time that
 6
    works for the group.
 7
             JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Great, thanks.
 8
           Anybody addressing this on the defense side?
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Your Honor, this is Seth Goldberg.
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    think Ms. Whiteley stated it accurately. We are going to
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    hopefully meet with plaintiffs to try to establish some sort of
12
    expedited framework to get all of the materials we need to be
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    able to take the depositions in time.
14
             JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Thank you.
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           Anything else for today?
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Nothing from defendants, Your Honor.
17
             MR. SLATER: I don't believe there's anything from
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    plaintiffs.
19
             JUDGE VANASKIE: I have one more matter that's a bit
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    difficult for me to raise but I'm going to raise it because I
21
    think I should. And I'll ask Mr. Goldberg for his assistance
22
    in getting this done.
23
           I have agreed to submit separate statements, separate
24
    bills, to each of six defendants and several defendants haven't
25
    paid. And I don't want to raise it with Judge Kugler but I'll
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    have to, in fairness to my law firm, if that's not done.
 2
    I'll ask you to please reach out and find out what's the delay
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    and what needs to be done, please.
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             MR. GOLDBERG: Okay, Your Honor.
 5
             JUDGE VANASKIE: All right. Thank you all very much.
 6
    We are adjourned.
 7
             MR. SLATER: Thank you, Your Honor.
 8
             JUDGE VANASKIE: Thanks.
 9
              (The proceedings concluded at 4:50 p.m.)
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11
12
             I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
13
    from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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15
    /S/ Camille Pedano, CCR, RMR, CRR, CRC, RPR
    Court Reporter/Transcriber
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    September 12, 2021
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